



ton and Frankfort Railroads.

PERPENDENT'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864.

 C I R C U L A R . 

Y the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

I order to comply with the terms of this law, agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped, its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.

T. C. KYOTE, Agent.

August 19, 1864.

Emancipation in Kentucky.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. PRALL.

Delivered in the Senate of Kentucky, January 9th, 1865, in support of the resolution introduced by him as chairman of the committee on Federal Relations, recommending the adoption of the amendment of the Federal Constitution, declaring the abolition of Slavery throughout the United States.

The resolution that I have reported from the Committee on Federal Relations was purposely framed so as to be comprehensive enough to embrace in its support men who, viewing the subject to which it relates as an original question from widely different standpoints, nevertheless concur in the conclusion which it announces. Whoever may now deprecate it, it must be equally apparent to all that the days of the institution of slavery in this nation are numbered, and that it must very soon pass away forever. This vexed question, the fruitful source of so much angry controversy, the burden of so many political platforms, and the theme of so many inflammatory harangues, is to live hereafter only in the historic annals which shall record the bitter irritations and the stormy conflicts it has engendered.

The attitude of the question so far as it relates to Kentucky, is forcibly and truthfully presented by the Governor, in his message communicated at the opening of our session; and while I dissent from some of his conclusions, I read the following extract, as setting forth correctly the basis of fact upon which we must predicate our action:

Although the people of Kentucky, in this great national struggle against rebellion, have ever opposed making the status of the negro an object of struggle in this trial to preserve our national life, yet they are not so blinded in perception as not to see, nor so irrational as not to accept the fact as an existing fact, that rebellion has destroyed property in slaves. It exists in name to a limited extent, but not in interest. Under the stroke of rebellion, the root-tree which sheltered it has been shattered to the roots. What remains of it to us is, and must continue to be, not only effete but burdensome.

With the institution "exists only in name, but not in interest." "It is not only effete, but burdensome." In a word, it is practically dead; and it is the mission of the resolution I have submitted, to provide for it, now that it is no more, a decent and constitutional burial.

It is not easy to realize with what restless power the rapid and sweeping current of events has borne us on, till out of the convulsions which have shaken the continent this immense result has been evolved. Nor is it material to the subject which is now before us, that we should trace with accurate minuteness, the causes which have produced the state of affairs upon which we are called to act. The Hon. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, then a member of Congress, in an address, some years since, to his constituents, after deprecating in fitting terms the contemplated secession, used the following forcible and prophetic language: "Such is the intensity of my conviction on the subject that, if secession shall take place, I shall consider the institution of slavery doomed, and that the great God, in our blindness, has made us the instruments of its destruction." The full realization of these words of prophetic warning is at hand. No human genius has been able to fully fathom the deep and majestic import of the great events that have been transpiring. But it is not difficult to discern the hand of an inscrutable Providence moving amid the storm and overruling the fierce and tumultuous elements, for the accomplishment of His sublime and mysterious purposes. Neither the Administration nor any friend of emancipation at the outset contemplated or aimed at the result which has followed; and had they sought this end they were utterly powerless, of themselves, to achieve it. The treasonable and wicked rebellion of the South, which has convulsed the nation, and shaken the very foundations of society, has, in its progress, while failing to destroy the Government, against whose existence it hurled its formidable power, nevertheless given a mortal blow to the very institution in whose name and behalf the terrible revolution was inaugurated.

The war in behalf of slavery was begun in the face of a most extraordinary concession, tendered in an abounding spirit of conciliation by the North, no less than a proposed amendment of the Federal Constitution, submitted by the requisite vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress for the ratification of the States, declaring that neither under the existing Constitution, nor any subsequent amendment thereto, should Congress ever interfere with or disturb the institution of slavery within the States. A guaranty thus complete and ample, not only giving assurance of present security to their cherished institution, but making that security organic and fundamental, and beyond the reach of change, was tendered to the South, and disdainfully rejected. Kentucky alone ratified the proposed amendment. The local character of the institution, as a subject for the control of the States where it existed, and beyond the reach of the General Government in the exercise of its ordinary and peaceful functions, was readily conceded by every leading statesman of the North, and emphatically declared by Congressional resolutions adopted with great unanimity just when the rebellion was impending. And yet, with all these things before them, and madly spurning these solemn pledges and irrevocable guarantees, held out as a peace offering by a fraternal people, they plunged their country in all the horrors of a civil war. They ruthlessly trampled under foot the constitution which afforded to slavery its highest protection. They submitted its fate to the arbitrament of the sword, and by the sword it shall perish. There were other institutions besides the institution of slavery. There were other interests in which the hopes and happiness of the teeming millions of the nation were involved, and all these slavery has imperiled and threatened with destruction. And it is not unnatural, after such a conflict as we have witnessed, and when hundreds of thousands of our sons have yielded up their lives to their country, and millions mourn their loss, that a people who patiently and heroically submitted to such immeasurable sacrifices to preserve their nationality, should at last determine and decree that this baneful source of discord and rebellion shall cease to exist, and that slavery shall perish that the nation may live.

It is of no consequence now to discuss the question whether slave and free institutions were essentially incompatible, and whether they might not have co-existed in a government framed as ours was, till the slow operation of natural causes should in the progress of events, have at last worked out the problem of emancipation. This was the solution of the question to which I had looked forward, anxiously and hopefully, and in this the country would have acquiesced, had the South been wise and the hand of violence been stayed. But it must now be too apparent for debate that after the terrible conflict through which we have passed, the nation can never be reunited except upon the basis of universal freedom. The poisonous Upas must be utterly uprooted before the unity of the country can be restored. The sword has cut the Gordian knot, which it might have required a century to unravel.

Whatever may be the views of statesmen or moralists as to the merits of slavery under special circumstances, or as a means for the accomplishment of temporary purposes, I have no hesitation in declaring my conviction that such an institution was never designed to be permanently maintained and perpetuated in a civilized and Christian land. But while I thus deprecate the institution of slavery as resting upon principles which are utterly indefensible, I would not involve in the same condemnation all who under any circumstances, are, or have been, the holders of slaves. On the contrary, we have found it among us, entailed upon us, and crowding out every other system of labor, so as to leave to the individual living in a community where it exists and engaged in avocations requiring the employment of labor, scarcely any alternative but to adopt it. Voluntary emancipation too, by individual action, has been attended with difficulties which in many cases were almost insuperable. In my own case, although I have been for years emancipating the few slaves I inherited, as rapidly as their relations to others over whom I had no control would permit, I find myself still, nominally, an unwilling slave owner. And while all Christian people must loathe and execrate the accursed slave trade, still I am not sure that as one of the means by which good is sometimes wrought out of evil, the institution may not have been Providentially designed as a temporary agency to subserve a beneficent and noble purpose. The enslaved race have been removed from their native deserts, and from a condition of the deepest and most degraded barbarism and placed, although in their state of servitude, in contact with a high civilization, familiarized with the pursuits of industry, and had opened to their minds the first faint glimmerings of the light of the Gospel. I am not the advocate of negro equality, nor am I trembling with fear of that equality. I do not doubt that the negro race is inferior to the aggregate white races, just as one white race is inferior to another, and just as there are inequalities, physical and intellectual, among individuals composing the same race. But I hold it no less true that in the circumstances to which I have alluded they have advanced in civilization as savages have rarely done before, and have reached an elevation to which they might never have attained in their native land, and given evidence of their capacity for far higher progress. In this sense, their slavery has been a missionary agency, and proven a blessing to the enslaved. But that blessing would be but a burning curse and an unmitigated calamity if their servile condition is to be perpetuated forever. For of what benefit is it that a human being should learn that he has a soul, if its every high and noble aspiration is to be blasted? Why learn him that there is a God if you withhold from him the means and power of reading for himself the revelation He has made to man? Why teach him the social relations which have been established among men, and which are the foundation of all civilized society, if at the caprice or by the misfortune of the master, the husband and wife may at any moment be put asunder, or the infant torn from the bosom of its mother? If, then, it was the mission of slavery to open to the benighted mind of the African the first rudiments of knowledge and civilization, that mission was fully performed the moment his further and continued advancement became unsuited to and incompatible with his servile condition. Heaven never designed to elevate, Christianize, and ennoble a human being to be a slave forever.

In the political and economical aspects of the subject we have only to look around us over the face of the country, to trace its statistics and glance at its history, to see in striking and melancholy prominence the blighting influences of the institution wherever the foot of the slave has trodden. The fairest portion of the continent has been dedicated to it, its fertile soil and salubrious climate, with its balmy air and sunny skies, have been freely yielded up for its full development. Free institutions excluded from this genial land by the degradation of labor within it, have sought their home in the sterner and less attractive regions of the North. And with the unpausing and indomitable energy of freedom, by the magical power of free, educated and compensated labor, they have conquered every obstacle of nature and overleaped every physical barrier. The forest has melted before them. The wild prairie yields its rich products to their culturing hand and cities spring up as if by enchantment. On every hand the splendid and enduring evidences of advancement and progress greet the eye, and teeming millions rejoice in the blessings of civilization which their own free hands have wrought out for themselves and their children. That the South has fallen so far in the rear of this majestic progress, can be justly ascribed to no other cause except that her energies have been palsied and her prosperity blighted by the blistering, burning curse of slavery. Let this incubus be removed, as soon it must be, and the difficulties incident to the transition overcome, and she will move forward with rapid and resistless strides in the grand career for which nature has fitted her.

The practical thing proposed by the resolution is that we shall, so far as may be proper, indicate to our delegation in Congress, and announce to the country, our desire that the amendment of the Federal Constitution, declaring the abolition of slavery, which passed the United States Senate by an overwhelming vote at its last session, and which, in the meantime, has been indorsed by the people in a most emphatic manner in the Presidential election, shall be also adopted by the House of Representatives, where it is now pending, and referred to the States for their ratification. Not only for the nation, but for Kentucky, it seems to me that this is the fittest mode in which the question may be disposed of. Efficient State action under our own Constitution, such as the emergency demands, is surrounded with such difficulties as renders it utterly impracticable, and the amendment of the instrument in the tedious and circuitous mode it provides is not to be thought of as a means of disposing of a question which presses upon us and demands decisive and almost instant action.

I was one of those who, when the Constitution was about to be framed in 1789, looked forward to the occurrence of events, and the development of a public sentiment, which would require that the subject of slavery in our State should be with-

in the control of the people acting through their representatives, and subject only to such reasonable restraints as might insure calm and deliberate action. In the good old county of Woodford, where I was born, the largest slaveholding county, in proportion to its population, in the State, I took occasion in that year, before casting my first vote at the polls, to announce my earnest convictions on this subject in a preamble and resolutions presented by me and adopted by a very small meeting of those who agreed with me in sentiment. I will read from the paper a single extract, for in my judgement age has not impaired its merit or its truthfulness:

"The people of Kentucky are now to decide whether she will embrace the bright and palmy destiny for which Heaven seems to have designed her or bequeath to her sons the poverty and weakness of Virginia, and perchance the horrid bloodshed of St. Domingo; whether her luxurious soil and slumbering elements of greatness and prosperity shall sustain a great community of energetic and enterprising freemen, or endure the blighting tread of the slave forever. In the exercise of the sacred right of freemen to speak through any channel in which popular opinion may be conveyed, we proclaim ourselves opposed to all measures, whether constitutional or legislative, which look to the increase or perpetuation of slavery, and hold that the Legislature should be glad to take such action on the subject of gradual emancipation as may be demanded by the circumstances of the country and the matured and repeated expression of the popular will."

But these counsels did not prevail, and the convention which had been originally called upon the idea of popularizing all our institutions, seemed mainly intent upon placing this single subject of slavery utterly beyond the reach of the people in all time to come. And hence the difficulties in the way of free action by the State which confront us now. But fortunately we have in the proposed amendment of the Federal instrument the means at hand of meeting the great emergency. It is regular and pursues with perfect strictness all the forms through which the people in the creation of the Government determined and provided that their organic law might be changed. It uproots the real and ultimate basis upon which the slaveholder rests his right. For if we go beyond this into questions of original right, outside of the Constitution and of property, which is "higher than law," we shall find no right which is higher and no property which is more sacred known to God or among men than that of every human being to himself.

The amendment, however rapidly it may pass through the Constitutional steps necessary to its validity, will be to us in Kentucky but little more than the authoritative announcement of a fact which has already been accomplished. The institution has melted and crumbled away, and its vitality scarcely exists at all. Those who still cling to their masters do so because it is their inclination or their interests thus to remain, and because they receive in some form or other what both parties are willing to recognize as a fit remuneration for their services. They would thus remain, although an edict of emancipation were proclaimed to-day. I am proud, as a Kentuckian, to know that in very many instances here the relation has been one of mutual confidence and affection, founded upon the faithful discharge of reciprocal duties, and where it rests upon these just foundations it will remain undisturbed. But the mass of the laboring slave population is gone, and must be replaced, or our fields will go uncultivated. And ours must cease to be a slave State even in name, and labor cease to be degraded by the brand of servitude, before we can attract the free labor which has given to the North its prosperity and pre-eminence. One system of labor has passed away, but enough of its vestiges remain to repel the entrance of that which is to take its place. The substance is gone, but the shadow remains. Let that frowning shadow be removed, and a new era will dawn upon us, the grandest in our history. Our boundless and slumbering resources will be developed. Our mountains will yield their rich and exhaustless treasures to the hand of free and intelligent enterprise; and our fair and fertile low-lands will bloom as a garden. In my own county, and elsewhere through the State, farms are often seen embracing the sites of a dozen old homesteads, which have been swallowed up and incorporated in a single estate. The old roof tree is hewn down, the tenement which once sheltered a happy family is in ruins and decay, and its occupants have been crowded out, and have gone to people the West, and make room for slavery here. These humble homesteads will spring up again, the habitations of industrious and frugal free-holders—the great middle class, the bone and sinew of any country, and the real foundation of its virtue and its strength. Our common schools, which we have been struggling in vain to foster and build up, will become a real vital element in our civilization, and diffuse their beneficent blessings throughout the land. Such is the destiny which awaits us, and we have only to reach forth and grasp it in full fruition. Terrible is the conflict through which we are passing; but I trust it is approaching its grand consummation in the unity and freedom of our country, and that we may yet come forth purified by the fiery ordeal, and arise from the baptism of blood to a newness of life.

The President's Tribute to the Friends.

The following lately published letter from President Lincoln will be read with interest, particularly by members of the Society of Friends. It was written by the President prior to his re-election, to Mrs. Eliza P. Gurney, the widow of the late well known Friend and philanthropist, Jos. John Gurney, who was one of the wealthiest bankers of London. Mrs. Gurney is an American lady, and since her husband's death has resided at Burlington, N. J.:

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: I have not forgotten, probably never shall forget, the very impressive occasion when yourself and friends visited me on a Sabbath forenoon, two years ago. Nor had your kind letter, written nearly a year later, ever been forgotten. In all it has been your purpose to strengthen my reliance in God. I am much indebted to your constant prayers and consolations, and to no one of them more than to yourself. The purposes of the Almighty are perfect, and must prevail, though we erring mortals may fail to accurately perceive them in advance.

We hoped for a happy termination of this terrible war, long before this, but God knows best, and has ruled otherwise. We shall yet acknowledge His wisdom and our own errors therein; meanwhile we must work earnestly in the best lights He gives us, trusting that so working still conduces to the great end He ordains. Surely He intends some great good to follow this mighty convulsion which no mortal could make, and no mortal could stay.

Your people—the friends—have had, and are having very great trials, on principles and faith opposed to both war and oppression. They can only practically oppose oppression by war. In this hard dilemma some have chosen one horn and some another.

For those appealing to me on conscientious grounds, I have done and shall do the best I could and can, in my own conscience under my oath to the law. That you believe this, I doubt not, and believing it, I shall still receive for our country and myself your earnest prayers to our Father in Heaven. Your sincere friend,

A. LINCOLN.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

January 17—Senate—The rules were suspended that Mr. Bush might offer a resolution in regard to the investigation of the charges against Judge Bullitt, and raising a Committee of three for that purpose, empowering them to send for persons and papers. Mr. Botts proposed an amendment that the President, be requested to perjure Judge Bullitt to return and be present at his trial, and free whilst here from arrest or duress. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Cleveland the further consideration of the motion, as amended, was postponed till Monday next. The resolution in regard to Federal affairs, proposed by Mr. Prall, and amended by Mr. Cleveland, was, on motion of Mr. Worthington, laid on the table. The following was the vote:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker (Bruner), Messrs. Baker, Clark, Bush, Chiles, Coffey, Field, Gardner, Garrard, Grainger, Grier, Grover, Hammond, Harrison, J. D. Landrum, McHenry, Prall, Read, Worthington, Wright—20.

Nays—Messrs. Botts, Cleveland, Cook, Duncan, Fisk, Marshall, Patrick, Riffe, Robinson, Spaulding, Wait—11.

Mr. Prall's resolution has been already published in our paper.

Mr. Bush proposed a resolution in regard to the abolition of slavery in Kentucky, which was ordered to be printed and made a special order for Thursday. Mr. Fisk proposed a series of resolutions, as amendatory to that proposed by Mr. Bush, and Mr. Cleveland proposed a resolution as substitute for the whole. All took the same direction as did that of Mr. Bush. Mr. Gardner offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Propositions and Grievances to inquire into the cause of the failure of the Public Printer and Binder to furnish the Senate with the Governor's message. Adopted.

House—An act increasing the fees of Justices of the Peace was passed.

The Speaker laid before the House the names of the Select Committee on slavery in Kentucky, viz: Messrs. Ray, Kinney, Lowry, G. B. Thomas, Webb, E. H. Smith, Varner, Neal, and Luttrell. Mr. Stinson offered a resolution for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. A resolution in regard to the removal of the remains of John Finley and Simon Kenton to the cemetery at Frankfort, was adopted; yeas 71, nays 5.

Jan. 18—Senate—Mr. McHenry, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a House bill for the benefit of A. J. Mershon, of Garrard county, which proposes to relieve him from the operation of the expatriation act. The bill elicited considerable discussion. Messrs. Marshall, Fisk, Robinson, Cleveland and McHenry favored its passage, and Messrs. Prall, Wright, Bristow and Baker opposed it. The bill was recommitted to the same Committee. Mr. Fisk offered a resolution that the penal laws of the State be examined, to see whether or not counterfeiting the National Bank Currency be punishable by State law; adopted.

House—Special order of the day was an act to regulate the fees of Sheriffs. After extended discussion, Mr. DeHaven offered a substitute for the bill, merely increasing the fees of Sheriffs for collecting the revenue; adopted—yeas 49, nays 33. The bill was then passed—yeas 79, nays 5. An act regulating the fees of County Judges was passed. The resolution with regard to an adjournment of the Legislature to Louisville was laid on the table.

Much business of a private character was transacted in both Houses during the day.

Jan. 19—Senate—Mr. McHenry, from Committee on Circuit Courts, reported a bill regulating the fees of Circuit and County Court Clerks, with an amendment by the House. Concurred in. Mr. Marshall, from the Select Committee on Emancipation, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Legislature to pass such laws in relation to Slavery as will most speedily remedy its demoralized condition, and so dignify labor as to offer inducements for free white laborers to settle in our State.

The resolution was ordered to be printed and made a special order for Thursday—yeas 20, nays 12. Same reported a bill exempting masters from clothing their slaves where they leave their owners. Made special order for same day. Same reported a bill concerning slaves and runaways. It repeals all laws requiring owners to pay for arrest of slaves; also the law requiring arrests of runaways, and the act in regard to patrols; also making it a penal offense for persons to allow their slaves to hire their own time. Made special order for same day.

House—The bill regulating the fees of Constables was passed—yeas 73, nays 99. Mr. Varner, from the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, reported a resolution in opposition to tax on leaf tobacco, adopted. Mr. Dulin, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported a bill for the benefit of jailers, raising their fees to 73 cts a day, amendments were offered reducing the amount to 65 cents a day. Referred to Committee on County Courts. Mr. Webb, from Committee on Revised Statutes, reported a bill to amend the laws concerning runaway slaves; ordered to be printed and referred to Mr. Hanson offered a resolution in regard to arrest of disloyalists in the State

and providing against the same. It required the Governor to appoint a committee to investigate how many and who have been arrested, by what process, order &c., when, where and how confined. It was ordered to be printed and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The Charleston Mercury of the 12th, contains the following remarkable editorial. It appears that Charleston is in immediate danger, and that the prospect of warding it off is quite gloomy. No doubt that danger lies in the near and rapid approach of Sherman. The view of the Confederacy which the Mercury gives is exceedingly encouraging to us, and more especially when it is remembered that that paper has been one of the principle fliers of the Southern heart, and has exhibited a lying spirit of bravado from the very first of the rebellion. The Southern spirit, both in press and people, is fast breaking. The Mercury says:

The condition of the military department of Georgia and South Carolina is anything but satisfactory, and to none less so than to the General commanding. His department had been newly turned into his hands, and many of the troops are new to him and to the department. They came to him under the command of an imbecile, and he has received them. What has been done to eradicate the fatal evil we shall not stop to inquire. The time has been too short to do much, and the forces have been very much scattered, but the very last moments are arising, when all must be done. The enemy does not intend to wait upon our leisure, and there is much to do.

The path we are now travelling is straight to destruction. The crisis of the Confederacy has arrived in fatal earnest. The next six months will bring the Confederacy to the ground, or will reinstate her power. Without reform we are doomed. There must be no more Jeff. Davis fooling, but brains and nerve.

The Suicide of the South.

To what quarter shall they call for rocks and mountains to fall upon them and hide them from the justice of the Government, seems now to be the inquiry at Richmond. Better vassalage to an European power than subjugation to the hated Yankees, sing the organs of Jefferson Davis. And the ferocious opposition Examiner subscribes to that horn if it comes to that. But no foreign power will accept us with slavery. Let us throw overboard the cargo to save the ship, answer the organs. Let us sacrifice slavery, and then Europe will accept our vassalage. Is this the unconquerable South? Is this Southern independence? Vassalage and the surrender of control of their domestic institution to a foreign power! How has the Confederacy fallen, when its leaders, who have been so generous with profers of the last drop of their blood, lay their cherished institution, for which they have ruined their section, at the feet of foreign powers, to escape from shedding the first drop!

They could not endure to live under a Government of their own, in an equal union with those who were not converted to the divine ordination of slavery. Sentiments unfavorable to it were an intolerable interference with their domestic institution. They would have independence, that their domestic institution might be secure from interference. And now they propose to offer both their domestic institution and their independence to a foreign power, and to sue for its protection.

And the most forcible illustration of the humbling operation of the war on the Southern mind, is that they should call this independence. Foreign protection in national affairs, and foreign dictation in their domestic relations, is independence to the Southern soul in its present chastened state. The Richmond Enquirer and the opposition Examiner discuss the proposition, both declaring their willingness to take the bitter horn. The Sentinel, inspired by Jefferson Davis, had previously declared the alternative.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Gen. Butler's Farewell Address.

The following is the full text of Gen. Butler's stirring farewell address to his army:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF VA., AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, JAN. 8.

Soldiers of the Army of the James:

Your commander, relieved by order of the President, takes leave of you. Your conduct in the field has extorted praise from the unwilling. You have endured the privation of camp and the march without a murmur; you have never failed in attack when ordered; you have stormed and carried works deemed impregnable by the enemy; you have shown the positions to be easy; you have held them against his fiercest assault in the attempt to retake them. Those skilled in war have marvelled at the obstacles overcome by your valor. Your lines of works have excited the wonder of officers of other nations who have come to learn defensive war from the monuments of your skilled labor. Your deeds have rendered your names illustrious. In after times your General's proudest memorial will be to say, with you, "I, too, was of the army of the James." To share such companionship is a pleasure; to participate in such acts is an honor; to have command of such an army is glory. No one could yield it without regret. Knowing your willing obedience to orders, witnessing your ready devotion of your blood in your country's cause, I have been chary of the precious charge confided to me. I have refused to order the useless sacrifice of the lives of such soldiers; and while I am relieved from your command, the wasted blood of my men does not stain my garment. For my action I am responsible to God and my country.

To the colored troops in the Army of the James: In this army you have been treated, not as laborers, but as soldiers. You have shown yourselves worthy of the uniform you wear. The best officers of the Union army seek to command you. Your bravery has won the admiration even of those who would be your masters. Your patriotism and courage have illustrated the best qualities of manhood. With the bayonet you have unlocked the iron-barred gates of prejudice, opened new fields of freedom, liberty, and equality of rights to yourselves and your race forever. Comrades of the army of the James, I bid you farewell, farewell!

B. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen.

General Orders!

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT'G ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN., STATE OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE KY., Dec. 2d, 1864.

The attention of all able-bodied men who have served two years or more in the army and been honorably discharged therefrom, and who desire to re-enlist, is called to the following order:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, 'ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,' 'WASHINGTON, November 25.

"GENERAL ORDERS, 'No. 386.

"Order for raising and organizing a new Volunteer Army Corps.

"First. That an army corps, to consist of not less than 20,000 infantry, and to be enlisted for not less than one year, and to be designated the 1st corps, shall be organized in the District of Columbia; commencing the organization on the 1st of December, 1864, and continuing until the first day of January next. The privates to consist of able-bodied men who have served honorably not less than two years and therefore not subject to draft. The officers to be commissioned from such as have honorably served not less than two years.

"Second. Recruits will be furnished transportation to Washington and will be credited to the district in which they or their families are, and will be paid a special bounty of \$300 from the substitute fund on being mustered into the service. Each recruit who preserves his arms to the end of his term may retain them as his own upon being honorably discharged.

"Third. Details of organization, which will be presented by the Adjutant General, the heads of bureaus will detail competent officers for the prompt examination and organization, arming, equipping and supplying corps.

"Fourth. Major General Hancock is assigned to the command of this corps, with head-quarters at Washington.

"By order of the Secretary of War. 'Signed' 'E. D. TOWNSEND, 'Asst. Adj. General.'

Such persons, upon presenting themselves at these head-quarters, or at the office of any Provost Marshal in the State, will be furnished transportation to Washington, D. C., where they will be enlisted and mustered into service.

W. H. SIDELL, Lieut. Col. 10th U. S. I. and A. A. P. M. G. for Ky. December 6, 1864.—sw9t.

Western Presbyterian, DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious paper, under the editorial control of the Rev. EDWARD P. HUMPHREY and the Rev. STEPHEN YERKES. It is proposed to produce an old-fashioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald. The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict allegiance to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and to the Nation in the perils through which both are now passing. The paper will be devoted, as its first and highest object, to the interests of the Presbyterian Church, its doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth in saving knowledge of its members. Special efforts will be made to promote the unity of the whole church on the basis of unwavering adherence to its General Assembly and to its Institutions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel. It is the conviction of the Editors that our form of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for the people of this country, and that the Union of these States is the condition without which the life of the nation cannot be saved. This sentiment will be freely uttered to the extent proper to the religious press, and no political controversy and discussion will be left to the secular papers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary of general news for the benefit of those who may see no other paper, literary and scientific notices, a column for the children, the Bible Class and the Sunday School, and a corner for the Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the urgent solicitation of their brethren—ministers and ruling elders, from various parts of the State, met in convention during the session of the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The Editors are to have the sole control of its columns. They now call upon all who approve the object to give a wide circulation to the paper.

TERMS—Three dollars a year, if paid in advance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within three months.

The first number will be issued as soon as the printing office can be fitted up—not later, it is hoped, than the 20th of January, 1865. Lists of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of January.

Address, WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN, Danville, Kentucky.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM

CONTINUES to manufacture

HAIR JEWELRY

of all styles, from latest patents, such as Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings and Charms.

Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curis, Wattle Balls, Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Dows from \$5 to \$7. Curis from \$2 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of hair they wish matched, and the price of any of the above articles, can have them sent by express, or mail, and if they do not suit can return them by paying return express.

Also keeps

PERFUMERY

of all kinds. Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tucking Combs, Madam Damore's Skirt Elevators and Corsets.

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the Christian Church.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 2, 1864.—sw4m.

PILES! A SURE CURE

EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

Read what those say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazarde, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask for

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

May 25, 1864.—w4tly-325.

TAKE NOTICE!

PERSONS having tables, chairs, and other furniture which have been borrowed from the Capital Hotel, will please return the same without further notice.

J. D. AKIN, Nov. 29, 1864.—4f.

Review of News.

Fort Fisher, has at length fallen into its rightful owners, hands. Gen. Grant thought it necessary to have it, and he has it. Admiral Porter and General Terry went in this time to win, and they won. The work was short, quick and decisive. Army and navy played their parts well and in perfect harmony, and the final was a perfect success. The Fort is ours, with its armament of 72 guns, some of large calibre, and rifled, sixteen days' rations, and about 2,000 prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is from 500 to 700. The Federal loss in killed and wounded, is about 900. The three brigade Commanders, leading in the assault, were wounded, two of them it is feared fatally. Thus has fallen another of the enemy's strongholds, and their last seaport. Gen. Bragg bragged in vain—his impregnable defence couldn't withstand the "Yankees." Our gunboats are moving up Cape Fear river and have driven two of the rebel pirates, the Chickamauga and Tallahassee, before them. The official despatches regarding the capture of Fort Fisher will be found in another column.

From Secretary Stanton we learn that Sherman is on the move. Two corps of his army have already landed at Beaufort, South Carolina, and the rest were advancing by land, the enemy retreating before them.

Four large steamers have been launched in the Clyde, to run the blockade in Wilmington. Others are building for the same purpose. The next steamer from our shores will carry out the distressing news that their occupation is gone. The Clyde ship-builders, and all the English blockade-running crew will rue the day when they commenced their complicity with the rebellion.

The House has concurred with, and the President signed the Senate resolution repealing the Reciprocity treaty. The Committee of Ways and Means will report a bill to repeal the duties on printing paper.

A few detachments of Federal soldiers had a fight with guerrillas at Bardonia on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th. Several bands of guerrillas, under Capt. Pratt, Magruder and Sue Mundy, had concentrated for the purpose of attacking the jail to rescue one of their number confined there. Captains Nichols and Young, 34th Kentucky Volunteers, superintended the operations against the guerrillas. After a brisk fight they were routed and driven from the town, being pursued until nightfall. Capt. Pratt was killed. Sue Mundy and a scoundrel named Marion were severely wounded, but were removed by their friends. Several others were killed and wounded. The rout of the guerrillas was complete.

Gen. Terry has been nominated and confirmed as a Major General, for gallant conduct at Fort Fisher. Resolutions of thanks to the Gen. and to Admiral Porter, with the brave men of the army and navy in their commands, have been offered in Congress.

The following remark of Gen. Butler is characteristic of the man. It is stated that in conversation in regard to the probability of the success of the last Wilmington movement, he said, "I shall be a winner in any event. If the attack is repulsed, I shall be justified in not having made the assault on Fort Fisher with my handful of troops. If the attack succeeds, my country will be the gainer, which suits me quite as well."

Lieut. Gov. Jacob has reached Washington, having been recalled from his exile by President Lincoln. He predicts a peace within sixty days; the people of Richmond, unconnected with the Government, are all, he asserts, for peace, while the army is a unit in its favor.

The Blairs have been to Richmond and have returned. What their mission was, and what it effected are not yet made public, though it is confidently believed only to have been of a private nature. The Richmond papers denounce their President for receiving such peace agents, as well they may, for the constant agitation of the subject of peace will certainly act disastrously to their cause.

Hon. Brutus J. Clay, Representative in Congress from the 7th Congressional District, has expressed his views on the Constitutional Amendment, in a speech delivered on the 9th inst. He, of course, takes high ground against it, treading closely in the footsteps of Pendleton, Powell, Fernando Wood and that class of patriots. His speech is a strange conglomeration of misstatements, fallacies and snarlings. It is very much in the Gifford Davis style. Here is the way this sagacious and enlightened gentleman discourses of all the arguments and opinions of those who are opposed to his intelligent view of the subject:

They are nothing but the distempered imagination of narrow minds, catering to the public opinion of a low and degraded constituency; nothing else. We ought to give them as much attention as the advice of a pauper picked up in the streets of London would receive in regard to the financial affairs of the Barings or the Rothschilds, who cannot keep a sixpence in his pocket from morning to night.

No exception—the patriot, the statesman who holds that the safety of his country requires, and the Constitution of the land allows the proposed amendment, is "narrow minded" and represents the opinion of "a low and degraded constituency." For instance, Senators Sumner and Wilson, representing a constituency among whom are the Everetts, the Baccrofts, the Winthrops, the Lowells, the Adams, the Prescotts, the

Ticknors, the Emersons and a host of such "narrow minded" and low "degraded" men. So Brutus J. Clay considers them.

Again; Mr. Clay gives his opinion of the sovereignty and independence of the States. He says that the original thirteen States first "formed a Confederacy of States, and that not working well they concluded to establish this Union." But a little further on he says of our Union that it is merely "a Confederacy of independent States." Our fathers were strange men—their Confederacy didn't work well; so they tried with all their wisdom and ability to mend the matter, and thought they had. But they were mistaken—it was the same Confederacy still after all their labor. Mr. Clay does not think much of our statesmen, ancient or modern.

Mr. Clay relates a few incidents for the enlightening of Congress on the awful state of affairs in Kentucky. He says "nearly every public press in the State of Kentucky, so far as I know, that does not sustain the policy of the Administration, has been suppressed by military authority. No paper is allowed to appear there that is not found to advocate their policy." Our representative must be one of that class that doesn't read the papers. The Louisville Journal, the Democrat, the Anzeiger, and the Maysville Eagle—the prominent opposition papers of the State—all still exist, and were regularly published through the whole Presidential campaign. They certainly did not "sustain the policy of the Administration," and do not now, with the exception of the Journal. Yet they are not now, nor were at the time that Mr. Clay made his speech in any wise interfered with. Mr. Clay's first incident is very imaginative. So is his second. "You have your hands upon every man in that country." Mr. Powell spouts treason in the Senate of the United States, and Garret Davis claps his hands and cries "amen," while in the Lower House Brutus J. Clay pretty nearly echoes their sentiments; yet no hand restrains them. In our present Legislature, Messrs. Grover and Read, open secessionists, nominate and vote for another secessionist—they are still free to express their views and aid and abet the rebellion. The Administration receives hard knocks and severe exhortations daily in the Legislature, but the refractory members manage to keep out of the despot's hands, and act and speak without any fear of molestation. At least the hand does not press very heavily. A third incident partakes also of the imaginative. "All the railroads in the State of Kentucky are now in the hands of the Government and Government agents." This is a terrible outrage certainly, but it has been kept so quiet, that Mr. Clay is the only man who has heard of it, so that it has not worked much harm. Certain it is that not a soldier passes over the roads without pay, even those travelling as guards for the trains being charged for the trip. The trains leave regularly and there is no hindrance whatever in travel. One more incident. "The soldiers were in the State at the last election, intimidating voters and driving them from the polls." Both the Louisville Journal and Democrat acknowledge that the last election was a fair and free one. In this city, soldiers were at the polls at different times during the day, but they were marched there unarmed and voted almost a unit for McClellan. And so throughout the State; intimidation, as far as McClellan voters were concerned, was a rare case. Guerrillas interfered, either in person or by threats, with Lincoln men, in nearly all parts of the State—but they were your allies, Mr. Clay, not ours. Don't blame the Administration for their acts. We have given our readers a pretty fair specimen of Mr. Clay's speech, in its allusions to Kentucky. He seems to have a very poor opinion of his country in general, and probably his country reciprocates it.

The Victory at Wilmington.

In the midst of our disappointment at the failure of the late attack on Fort Fisher, while still arguing as to its cause, and lamenting its effect, the glorious news have reached us of the capture of the Fort, with its entire garrison and munitions of war. So secretly and prudently has this second movement been conducted that until Tuesday morning the public knew nothing of it, and then the intelligence came from rebel sources. Almost simultaneously with this comes the news of the success. During a heavy bombardment from the fleet, the assault was made at 3:30 P. M., of the 15th, and by 10 P. M. the works were in full possession of the Federal forces, aided by a battalion of marines and seamen from the navy. Of course our loss was heavy, but the victory is complete, and its importance and effect cannot now be estimated. We do know, however, that it is a crushing blow to the enemy; their only remaining seaport, of any consequence, is closed, and now they must depend on themselves for all those necessary supplies which England and France have so liberally afforded them.

It will be remembered how the former failure at Wilmington cheered all Rebeldom, and how it seemed in great measure to counterbalance the defeat of Hood, the severe loss of Savannah and the shame of Sherman's un molested march. They magnified the failure into a glorious victory for them, and proclaimed it the dawning of a brighter day for the Confederacy—"the turning point of their fortunes." The Sentinel said, "It turns the tide which seemed so much against us." Now this rejoicing is cut short, their stronghold—the strongest earthwork in America—has fallen into our hands, the Confederate flag is lowered and the far famed and world-respected Stars and Stripes float over the Fort. By the joy of the Confederates at our failure, we can judge of the extent of the grief to which our success has brought them.

The port of Wilmington is now sealed; though no attempt be made to take that city, to all intents it is henceforth useless to the Confederacy. As for the other defenses, those to the south of Fort Fisher will probably surrender on demand, while the others must fall speedily if they attempt a defense. Their total armament is 208 guns. The thanks of the nation are due to Admiral Porter and Gen. Terry, with their brave men, for this great and important success to our arms. And for those who fell, a nation's gratitude is due; the sacrifice they made was not in vain, for it has covered the Confederacy with mourning and filled our land with joy.

The States' Rights Democracy are in the habit of making their boast in John C. Calhoun, as the father of them all. He is quoted as their authority on all subjects connected with the matter—State Sovereignty, State Independence, State Nullification, &c. Senator Cox, in his late speech in answer to Pendleton's argument against the Constitutionality of any Amendment touching this matter of slavery that might be adopted by the requisite number of States, thus quotes Calhoun on the subject. In 1828, he was asked for his views by the South Carolina Legislature and thus replied:

In order to have a full and clear conception of our institutions it will be proper to remark that there is, in our system, a striking contrast between government and sovereignty. The separate governments of the several States are vested in their legislative, executive, and judicial departments, while the sovereignty resides in the people of the several States who created it; but by an express provision of the Constitution it may be amended or changed by three-fourths of the States, and thus each State, by assenting to the Constitution with this provision, has modified its original right as a sovereign, of making its individual consent necessary to any change in its political condition; and, by becoming a member of this Union, has placed this important power in the hands of three-fourths of the States, in whom the highest power known to the Constitution resides.

We call the attention of our readers to the speech which we publish to-day. It was delivered by Col. Prall of Bourbon county, in the State Senate last week. Agreeing with Gov. Bramlette that the institution of slavery "exists only in name but not in interest," "that it is not only effete, but burdensome," Mr. Prall declares and shows that slavery has been destroyed by the rebellion, and the rebellion is responsible for all the wounds it has received. He argues that while slavery has improved the condition of the African race, civilizing and Christianizing them, yet it was never intended that the race should always be kept in this degraded station—"Heaven never designed to elevate, Christianize, and ennoble a human being to be a slave forever." Mr. Prall's idea of the blighting influences of the institution of slavery, and of the glory and prosperity of the new era which will dawn upon our State when slavery shall have been removed, is forcibly and beautifully expressed, and its truth the years to come will fully attest. By this speech the Senator from Bourbon has spoken well to his State, and though now his views be met with sneers or indifference, yet in the near future they will certainly prevail. Again we commend the speech to the earnest attention of our readers.

Central Kentucky Gazette.

A paper under the above title will be published in Danville, Ky., if a sufficient amount of patronage can be secured to defray the expenses of its publication. It is to be a weekly Family Newspaper, not published in the interests of any party, though the Editor will, to the full extent of his ability, maintain the cause of the Government in its present struggle with armed rebellion. To loyal people, especially, appeal is made for its support. The Gazette will do all it can to instruct, interest and amuse its readers, and to repay them for their subscription. The terms will be \$3.00 a year, in advance; ten copies \$25.00. The first number will be issued about the 1st of March. Address L. H. Ralston, Danville, Ky.

Capture of Fort Fisher.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1865.
To Major-General Dix:
The following official despatches have just been received at this Department:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
ON FEDERAL POINT, N. C., Jan. 16.
Via Fort Monroe, Jan. 15.

Brig. Gen. G. A. Ravelin:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Fort Fisher was carried by assault this afternoon by Gen. Ames's division and the 2d brigade of the 1st division of the army corps, gallantly aided by a battalion of marines and seamen from the navy. The assault was carried by a heavy bombardment from the fleet, and was at made 3:30 P. M., when the first brigade, Curtis, of Ames's division, effected a lodgment upon the parapet, but full possession of the works was not obtained till 10 P. M.

The behavior of both officers and men was most admirable. All the works south of Fort Fisher are now occupied by our troops. We have not less than twelve hundred prisoners, including Gen. Whiting and Colonel Lamb, the commandant of the fort.

I regret to say that our loss is severe, especially in officers. I am not yet able to form any estimate of the number of casualties.

[Signed] ALFRED H. TERRY,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Com'dg Expedition.

Fort Fisher, Jan. 16—2 A. M.
After a careful reconnaissance on the 14th it was decided to risk an assault on Fort Fisher. Paine's division, with Col. Abbott's brigade, was to hold one line, already strong across the peninsula and facing Wilmington, against Hooke, while Ames's division should assault in the west end.

After three hours heavy navy firing the assault was made at 3 P. M., on the 15th. Curtis's brigade led, and as soon as it was on the west end of the land front it was followed by Pennabaker's and the latter by Bell's.

After desperate fighting, gaining foot by foot and severe loss, at 5 P. M. we had possession of about half of the land front of abatis. The brigade was then taken from our line facing Wilmington, and on pushing forward at 10 P. M. it took the rest of the work with little resistance.

The garrison fell back to the extreme of the peninsula, where they were followed and captured, among others Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, both wounded. I think we have quite 1,000 prisoners. I hope our own loss must not exceed 500, but it is impossible to judge in the night.

The wounded are the commanders of the three leading brigades, General Curtis being the most severely. Colonels Pennabaker and Bell were wounded dangerously.

The land front was a formidable one, the parapet in places being fourteen or fifteen feet high, but the men went at it nobly, under a severe musketry fire.

The marines and sailors went up gallantly, but the musketry fire from the east end of the land front was so severe that they did not succeed in entering the fort.

The navy fire on the works, judging from the holes, must have been terrific. Many of the guns were injured. How many there were on the point I cannot say, perhaps 300 or 400.

(Signed) C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieut. Col. A. D. C. and Ch'f Eng'r.

Another despatch estimates the number of prisoners at 2,500 and a number of guns. Gen. Grant telegraphs to this Department that in honor of this great triumph, achieved by the united valor of the army and navy, he has ordered a salute of one hundred guns to be fired by each of the armies operating against Richmond.

(Signed) C. A. DANA,
As't Sec'y of War.

Jan. 17.—The War Department has received the following off Fort Fisher, January 15th, telegraphed from Fort Monroe:

Hon. G. Welles, Secretary of Navy:

SIR—Fort Fisher is ours. I send a bearer of despatches with a brief account of the affair. Gen. Terry is entitled to the highest praise and gratitude of his country for the manner in which he has conducted his part of the operation. He is my best ideal of a soldier and a General. Our co-operation has been most cordial. The result is a victory which will always be ours when the army and navy go hand in hand. The navy loss in the assault was heavy. The army loss was also heavy.

(Signed) D. D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

We are indebted to Mr. D. P. Faule, Publisher of Music, No. 223 Main Street, Louisville, Ky., for a copy of the Nightingale Schottisch. It is composed by Carl O. Edelman, who is well known to our citizens for his musical ability as performer, teacher, and composer. His musical compositions have been well received, and the Nightingale Schottisch merits the same favor.

DIED.

In Franklin county, on the night of the 14th inst., after a lingering illness, Lucy B., daughter of Sam'l S., and S. C. Clay, aged 14 years and 11 months.
[Paris Citizen please copy.]

CAPITOL HOTEL HOPS.

Will be given regularly every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, during the Session of the Legislature. The Ball Room and band can be engaged any other evening for private parties, upon application to J. B. AKIN, Proprietor.

Lou. Journal and Democrat copy 3 times.
January 20th, 1864.

WM. JOHNSTON, THOS. CORWIN, JOHN W. FINNELL,
Of Cincinnati, O., Of Lebanon, O., Of Kentucky.

JOHNSTON, CORWIN, & FINNELL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND
SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office:—No. 202, South Side of Pennsylvania Ave., a few doors west of Willard's Hotel.
Jan. 20, 1865-sw2m.

Commissioner's Notice.

Corbin Hall, &c., Plaintiff,
vs
Matthias Yount & others, Defendants.
Petition in Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned Master Commissioner for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of John Yount deceased, are hereby notified, to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the second Monday in February, 1865, for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.

G. W. GWIN, Commissioner.
Franklin Circuit Court.

J. R. GRUNDY,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

205 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 20—6m.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. MARY T. PAGE

Will commence the second semi-annual session on the

1st day February 1865,

At her residence in South Frankfort. Five or six pupils will be taken as boarders in her family.

Her terms for a Session of Twenty weeks, will be as follows, viz: One half payable in advance.

For Tuition..... \$15 00
For Music, including use of Piano..... 30 00
For Boarding, including lights, fuel, washing, &c..... 120 00

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 12, 1865—swid.

NOTICE.

Lost Certificate of Bank Stock.

CERTIFICATE No. 1,957, for six shares of Stock in the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, dated July 13, 1859, in my name having been lost or mislaid, I hereby give notice I shall apply to said Bank at Frankfort, for a new Certificate in lieu of the one so lost.

THOMAS FROMAN.

D. H. ANDERSON,
Danville, Ky.

J. D. MERRITT,
Late of Hoag & Quick,
Cincinnati, O.

ANDERSON & MERRITT,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,

HAVE opened the GALLERY on Main Street,
Opposite the Capital Hotel,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

They have enlarged the sky-light, and arranged and refitted the rooms, so as to enable them to produce Pictures equal to any in the United States. Mr. ANDERSON, late of Danville, is too well-known to the citizens of Frankfort to require further recommendation. It is sufficient to say of Mr. MERRITT that he has been for the last eighteen months chief operator for Messrs. Hoag & Quick, of Cincinnati.

It may not be amiss to add, however, that it is our intention to make the quality of our work our best recommendation.

We are prepared to furnish all the different style of pictures, from the Carte de Visite to Life Size Photographs, either plain or finished in Ink, Crayon, Oil or Water Colors.

January 13, 1864—tf.

STRAY NOTICE.

Franklin County Set.

TAKEN up, as a stray, by H. M. Bedford, of Franklin county, living about six miles northeast of Frankfort, on the Cincinnati road, one BAY MARE, with a star in forehead and a small knot on the right knee, fifteen hands high, and supposed to be twelve or thirteen years old; no other brands or marks perceptible. Va. tied by the undersigned a Justice of the peace for Franklin county at fifty dollars. Witness my hand this 13th day of January, 1865.

G. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.

Jan. 20—4w.

CITY ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the City of Frankfort,

Sec. 1. That if any person within the limits of the City of Frankfort, shall set up, exhibit, or keep for himself or any other, or shall procure to be set up, exhibited, or kept, any Fare Bank, gaming table, machine or contrivance used in betting, or other game of chance, whereby money or other thing is or may be won, or lost, shall be fined One Hundred Dollars for each offence.

Sec. 2. Whoever shall permit any such game or table as is mentioned in the first section of this ordinance, to be set up, kept, or exhibited in any house, boat or float, or on any premises in his occupation or under his control, or shall lease the same or any part thereof for that purpose within said City, shall be fined One Hundred Dollars for each offence.

Sec. 3. Whoever shall suffer any game whatever, at which money or property is won or lost, to be played in a house, boat or float, or on premises in his occupation or under his control within said City, shall be fined One Hundred Dollars for each offence.

Sec. 4. One fourth of such fines as may be assessed under this ordinance shall go to the informant, one fourth to the City Attorney, and the balance to the City Treasury.

This ordinance to take effect from and after its passage.

G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Attest: J. W. BACHELOR, C. C. C.

Jan. 20—3t.

NOTICE.

LOST CERTIFICATE.

CERTIFICATE No. 1,959, for ten shares of the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, dated September 24, 1858, to Matthew Mayes, was enclosed by mail, on September 24, 1858, to C. B. Henry, Cashier at Princeton, Ky., which has never been received by him, but has been either lost or mislaid. I shall apply to the said Farmers' Bank, at their office in Frankfort, to issue a new certificate in lieu of the one so lost. All persons are called upon to show cause why it shall not be done.

M. MAYES.

Nov. 2, 1864—w&tw2m.

NOTICE.

Franklin County, Set.

TAKEN up, as a stray, by J. M. Botts, living in the city of Frankfort, one brown HORSE MULE, fourteen hands high, no brands or marks perceptible, supposed to be about ten years old, and appraised by the undersigned, a Justice of the peace for said county at fifty dollars, this 21st day of Dec. 1864.

G. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.

Dec. 23—sw4w.

QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED.

THE Quicksilver Mining Company will contract for the manufacture of any number, not exceeding 100,000, WROUGHT IRON QUICKSILVER FLASKS. Delivery to commence within 90 days, and to continue not less than 4,000 flasks per month. Payment will be made on delivery in gold coin. For particulars enquire at the office of the Company, No. 21, Nassau Street, New York.

J. B. RANDOL,
Secretary.

New York, Jan. 17—2t.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, on the 14th day of Dec., 1864, as a runaway slave, a negro woman, calling herself ELLEN. Says that she belongs to Dr. E. F. Ulrich of Jefferson county, Kentucky. Said negro woman has a child about six months old; the woman is about 30 years of age, a yellow complexion.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law.

Jan. 10, 1865—w1m.

The Quicksilver Mining Company!

THE Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, in

United States Gold Coin,

Payable February 15th, 1865, to shareholders of record, January 31, 1865.

Transfer Books will be closed from February 1st to 15th inclusive.

WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer.

New York Jan. 13—3w.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that WILLIAM B. KEAS, was on the night of the 25th day of November, 1864, by some unknown person or persons murdered.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the unknown murderers, and their apprehension and delivery to the jailer of Clarke county, within one year from this date, payable when such persons are indicted by the grand jury of the county.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 6th day of Jan., A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor,
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Jan. 6, 1865—3m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Capital Hotel, which I had charge of it, will present them for settlement.

A. G. CAMMACK.

Jan. 2, 1865—3t.

Lands Wanted in Eastern Kentucky.

ANY persons having lands for sale in either of the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, Lawrence, Morgan or Johnson, may find a customer by addressing, with full particulars, to

JOY, COE & CO.,
No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.
Dec. 30, 1864—1t.

GOOD NEWS
FOR
THE AFFLICTED.

DR. F. O. BOND would respectfully announce to the public that he will send a brief description in plain language of any one of all the

DISEASES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

With the newest and most approved methods of curing them, on the receipt of fifty cents. All communications strictly confidential.

Address
F. O. BOND, M. D.,
Durham Centre,
Middlesex county,
Connecticut.

Nov. 13, 1864—2m.

COUGH NO MORE!
TRY

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
adjacent counties.
[April 7, 1862-4f.]

W. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the
Capital of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third
week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-4f.

J. W. FINNELL,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-4f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.
Office on stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-4f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

JAMES SPEED, WM. F. BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,
of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the
practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED,
BARRETT & SMITH, and will also be in the
Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the
Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ly*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort,
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of
claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired,
attend to the unsettled law business of James
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to
that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-4f.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-4f.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON.
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and
Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.
ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement
upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanli-
ness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may
be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have
opened a select stock of spring goods for Gen-
tlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all
its branches, and will warrant their work to give
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the
charges made for it. Terms cash.
Their business room is under Metropolitan
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-4f.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that JOHN TANNER was committed to the
Franklin county jail, for the alleged murder
of his wife, two children, and sister-in-law, and
for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th
July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at
large.
Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the
said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of
Franklin county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d
day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the
73d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or
inches high, dark hair, rather narrow com-
plexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage
or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly,
and in the habit of repeating the last words
of every sentence. At first the impression is
made that he is simple minded or foolish.
July 24, 1864-3m-348.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard
county, a runaway slave calling himself
HARLAN, who says he belongs to Clayton Car-
ter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper
color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35
years of age.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the
law requires.
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
June 27, 1864-336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.
The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs,
against
Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts.
In Equity.
In pursuance to an order of the Pendleton
Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I
will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer
for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in
August next, it being Court day, on credits
of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House
door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Sus-
pension Bridge over main Licking river at said
place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, fran-
chise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The
purchaser will be required to execute bonds with
good security, bearing interest from date.
C. A. WANDELOHR, Commissioner.
FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-336-6m3w.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.
FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.
John W. Sanders, Plaintiff,
against
William Sanders, Letitia Sanders,
Henry Sanders, Alexander San-
ders, and Tilman Sanders, heirs
at law of William Sanders, Sr.,
Deceased.
This day Plaintiff filed his petition for a divi-
sion of lands which belonged to William San-
ders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that
Alexander Sanders and Tilman Sanders, two of
the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky.
It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid applica-
tion be published in the newspaper called the
Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Ken-
tucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said
non-residents notice of said application, that they
may appear thereat.
THOS. N. LINDSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.
A copy attested: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.
July 20, 1864-346-1m3w3v.

NEW ENGLAND
Fire & Marine Insurance Compy
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Business Confined To Fire Insurance
Exclusively.
Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.
Frankfort April 13, 1863-4f.

DIARRHŒA
AND
FLUX!
STRICKLAND'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!
Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stim-
ulants and carminatives, which every physician
acknowledges is the only preparation that will
effect a permanent cure of Diarrhœa and Dysen-
tery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use
in several of our army hospitals where it gives the
greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of
thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we
will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the
world for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.
Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most
happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of
Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we
have a great number of testimonials from patients
who have been cured after being pronounced in-
curable by their physicians, some after taking
only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera
Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhœa and Dysen-
tery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!
You ought not to be without such a valuable
medicine. The Cincinnati National Union,
of April 24th, says: "that thousands of our soldiers
have been cured by the use of Strickland's Anti-
Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50
per bottle.
May 25, 1864-wtly-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
Patented October 13, 1863.
Black, Blue for Silk,
Dark Blue, Light Blue,
French Blue, Claret Brown,
Dark Brown, Light Brown,
Swiss Brown, Cherry,
Crimson, Dark Drab,
Light Drab, Rose Drab,
Light F'n Drab, S. BLACK.
Dark Green, Light Green,
Magenta, Maroon,
Orange, Pink,
Purple, Royal Purple,
Salmon, Slate,
Sulphur, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods,
Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bon-
nets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Chil-
dren's Clothing, and all kinds of
Wearing Apparel.
A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.
For 25 cents you can color as many goods as
would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various
shades can be produced from the same dye.
The process is simple, and any one can use the
dye with perfect success. Directions in English,
French, and German, inside of each package.
For further information in Dyeing, and giving
a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted
to dye over others, (with many valuable receipts),
purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and
Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10
cents. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
250 Broadway, Boston.
Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE
Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave, on
the 27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling
herself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper
color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 120
pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith,
of St. Louis county, Missouri.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the
law requires.
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved
or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees,
or Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest
style of the art, by calling at
Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken
county, on the 27th of July 1864, a runaway slave,
a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says
he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison
county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about
45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black com-
plexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested
in Bracken county, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the
law requires.
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
July 15, 1864-1m-344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.
A. C. KEENON informs
his friends and customers,
that he still continues the
Book Binding business, in
all its branches, at his old
stand, over Major's Book
Store, on Main street, and will give his whole
attention to its management. He respectfully
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.
CLEKS will be furnished with RECORD
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description,
manufactured at short notice, to order, on re-
asonable terms.
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-4f.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NATIONAL UNIONIST.
THE undersigned having purchased the ma-
terial, &c., of the office known as the States-
man office, propose to publish in the city of
Lexington, Kentucky,
A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in
Putting Down the Rebellion.
It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-
spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be
an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent
advocate of the best interests of the Government
of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we
will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-
fidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.
The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil
Government, Agriculture, and a General Review
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Grocer-
ies and Family Supplies, will be found in each
issue.
The publication will be commenced in as short
a time as the necessary preparation can be made.
Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending
us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.
TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00
Considering the high price of paper and other
materials, the price of the paper is low, and we
hope to receive a large subscription list. Will
friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?
Address: GEO. W. & J. B. LEWIS,
Lexington Kentucky.
March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL
UNION PRESS.
A DAILY NEWSPAPER
To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-
ditional Union Men.
FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-
uine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-
tucky has found but little expression, either in
the addresses of the prominent politicians or in
the press. This state of things, at all times a
source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated
by the partial supply of loyal journals from
other States, has at last ripened into dissatis-
faction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.
Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed,
we would have all the means necessary to
suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity
as essential to speedy success, we would enforce
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those
who administer the Government—whilst the war
continues—sympathy and support. Believing
the rebellion to be not only without palliation
or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught
that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted
it should wholly bear the responsibility of
its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic
in its proportions, we would have the difficulty
of grappling with it fully realized.
In so wide a field where the instruments em-
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are
unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see
they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-
establish the authority of the Government. In
word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount
duty of the Government to preserve the Union
by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.
Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de-
sire to affiliate with those true Union men every-
where, who hope for, and look to the nation's
success in the field—not to its defeat as the
surest means of securing a lasting and honorable
peace.
The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every
occasion—and their resolutions in their primary
assemblies, at the head of their politicians, far
in advance of their press, are to us the surest
guarantee that a majority are with us. The object
of this paper is to give organization to that ma-
jority, and to develop into political action
the convictions which, in their hearts the people
cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the
facilities at command, to furnish its patrons with
the current news, and to develop some important
features of a Daily, that have hitherto received
from the press here the prominence desirable
in a mercantile community.
Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,
ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his pre-
sents, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce
the appearance of the first number on
Monday, April 13th, 1864.
TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,
twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one
year.
L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

WERE introduced into this community by
myself about 1847, and a large number of
calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all con-
cerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade.
Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the
trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a
strong determination to retire from the business,
and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Wil-
lie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock
on hand, which, together with a fine assortment
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Statement of the Condition
OF THE
ETNA INSURANCE CO.
HARTFORD CONN.
On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance
with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agen-
cies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved
3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at
Hartford, Connecticut.
The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
and is paid up.

ASSETS.
Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 48
Cash in the hands of Agents
and in transit, 124,273 40
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad,
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 44,000 00
Michigan Central R. Co.,
M'tgage Bonds, 5 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 10,000 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 3,500 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad,
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh,
R. R., [3d Mt.] Mortgage
Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 25,000 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,
(2d Mt.) M'tgage B'ds,
7 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 25,000 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,
(2d Mt.) M'tgage B'ds,
7 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 25,000 00
P. & W. & C. Railroad, (2d
Mt.) Mortgage Bonds,
7 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 50,000 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie
R. R., 7 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 18,000 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 38,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co.,
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 30,000 00
Conn. River Railroad Co.,
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 10,000 00
Little Miami Railroad Co.,
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 3,000 00
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co.,
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
Wayne County, Michigan,
Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water-
rent), 6 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 25,000 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6
per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per
cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 21,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds,
[1853 & 1855], 6 per cent.,
annual interest, 60,000 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per
cent., quarterly, 75,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds
1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 196,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds
1881, 4 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 182,500 00
United States [5-20s.] Cou-
pon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 169,000 00
Connecticut State Scrip, 6
per cent., semi-annual in-
terest, 200,000 00
Connecticut State Stock, 6 per
cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
R. I. State Stock, 6 per
cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 100,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 10,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per
cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 15,000 00
Y. State Stock, 6 per cent.,
quarter